

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 213.

## THE CITY.

### THIS EVENING'S NEWS.

#### MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS

Their Mutual Relations--Their Common Mistakes.

A little retrospect will do no one any injury; it may prove both entertaining and instructive, but we presume that it shall not be very long.

Lewis Collins, in his history of Kentucky, tells us that Capt. Thos. Bullitt of Virginia, is said to have laid off the town of Louisville in August, 1778, for want of a market, and to have sent his men to cabin in Kentucky. In the spring of 1778, George Rogers Clark, with a small number of families landed on Corn Island, now almost washed away, and made a settlement in the fall of that year they moved over to the main land and built a block-house near the locality now known as Elizabethtown, subsequently occupied by Mr. Thompson. In 1780, he began to establish the town of Louisville at the falls of the Ohio, opposite trustee to far on the town-line; but at this time the population is believed to have been about 150 souls. In 1790, the population was 200; in 1800, 4,000; in 1810, 10,000; in 1820, 21,000; and in 1850, 100,000.

This short sketch proves a very uncommon fact in the history of our country--a slow, steady, uniform and constant growth, the population doubling every ten years from the date of its foundation. One other short sentence of history: "In 1783, Daniel Brodhead began a new era by exposing goods from Philadelphia, for sale in Louisville. The merchandise had been brought from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in wagons, and thence to Louisville in flat-boats. The belles of our west were then seen in the shade in all the mansions of elegance, and the houses were in the style of wool hats." It is true that other cities can show a much more rapid growth in population in the space of ninety years, though the total counts up about 110,000 per cent., and a much more wonderful advance in its mercantile interests; but no city can show a surer or more solid and healthful advance.

In 1850, when the population was four thousand, and in the year in which it had reached ten thousand, and the number of its merchants was counted by scores, and its mechanics by tens; if the merchants and mechanics had unitied their interests, as they should have done, instead of keeping themselves each in his own circle and sedom associating, much less consulting together, the effect would be apparent at this hour, even scarcely estimated. The mechanics of the city, the engineers, the purse, power and influence, and without influence, were the fathers, so to speak, the ancestors, the propogators of the manufacturers of to-day. A great mistake was made in those days, and such is the force of education and habit that not until within the last decade, or at most score of years, have the eyes of both parties been opened to see the mistakes; nor until within a very few years past, any effort been made to break the fetters forged and fastened by a course of training practised in through a period of thirty or forty years.

It may not, perhaps, be just to charge any concerted and organized effort on the part of the early merchants, but there was evidently a tacit agreement to that effect, which had, if any difference, been the result of the concert of action and organized effort that would be made to produce, for an organized oligarchy that have arrived determined opposition, and that would have resulted in life and restless activity. The great mistake of those days was the positive refusal of the merchants to encourage the influx of mechanics, skilled artisans and manufacturers. The idea never has taken possession of them that even mechanics, artisan and manufacturer, who come into a city, are not only to be employed, but frown down, or socially ostracized, hence as he could not be legally prevented from entering, nor forced to leave. This understanding of social feeling came in time to be general, because the mercantile class were the rulers in social life, and the public at large were thus inoculated with a mistaken view of their duties and best interests.

The result was a course, was that manufacturers, as a class, and mechanics, except a few who were acknowledged to be unusually necessary, were for years destined from settling in a community which not only did not invite them, but absolutely frowned at their coming. But the few brave ones remained and others came in time, attracted by the prospect of commanding contiguous markets. They labored assiduously and constantly to put themselves right before all classes, to gain the superiority of their wares, and their hours of labor, and of first importance, to let all the world know what they have to sell, how they propose to sell, and where they are located. Every man considers a sign necessary over his door to direct into his house the customer that is looking for him, or the passing stranger who may accidentally want to buy articles the eyes of forty years ago.

How many consider it infinitely more essential, however, to keep comprehensive signs stuck up before the eyes of the entire community? How many think it essential to keep even a card in the daily and weekly papers, especially of their own city, where it will most certainly be seen and noted, that the quality of their wares is second to none. That is the common mistake which, in the past, has to a great extent operated against the trade of Louisville.

The true doctrine has at length been adopted by some, and it has not become general, much less universal, and until such is the fact the trade of the city will not be what it might be and ought to be.

The next common mistake is equally injurious to the first--perhaps even more so. That is, the failure on the part of merchants to let the world know what they have to sell, and on the part of manufacturers, what they produce. Why this? It may furnish a study for the curious, but the fact is too palpable to admit of an instant's doubt. It may be because of certain innate pride that modest which usually accompanies wealth; it may be because they think the superior quality of their wares will sell them without advertisement aids. So, too, will the process is very slow; and, while they wait for customers to come along accidentally and stumble into their warehouses, men tell the world where they are and what they have will gain an bold name out of ten customers. There are three points which should be made universal in their advertising: First, the quality of their wares; second, to let the world know what they have to sell; third, and of first importance, to let all the world know what they have to sell, how they propose to sell, and where they are located.

Every man considers a sign necessary over his door to direct into his house the customer that is looking for him, or the passing stranger who may accidentally want to buy articles the eyes of forty years ago.

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# DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1869.

## NED BUNLINE'S GREAT STORY!

### The Great Living Scout!

### BUFFALO BILL.

### THE KING OF BORDER MEN.

### The Wildest, Truest Story Ned Buntline ever Wrote.

An oasis of green wood on a Kansas prairie—a bright sunning like liquid silver in the moonlight—a log house built under the limbs of great trees—with in this humble home a happy group.

Look well on the leading figure of that group. You will see him but this once, yet on his sad fate hinges all the wild and fearful realities which are to follow, drawn to a very great extent, not from imagination, but from life itself.

A noble looking white-haired man sits by a rough table, reading the Bible aloud. On stoops by his feet sit two beautiful little girls, his twin daughters, not more than ten years of age, while a noble boy of twelve or thirteen, stands by the back of the chair where sits the handsome, yet matronly-looking mother.

It is the hour for family prayer before retiring for the night, and Mr. Cody, the Christian, always remembers it in the heart of his dear home.

He closes the holy book and is about to kneel and ask Heaven to bless and protect him and his dear ones.

Hark! The sound of horses galloping with mad speed toward his house falls upon his ear.

"Is it possible there is another Indian alarm?" he says, inquiringly.

Alas, worse than the red savages are riding in hot haste toward that door.

"Hallow—the house?" is shouted loudly, as a large cavalcade of horsemen half before the door.

"What is wanted, and who are ye?" asked the good man, as he threw wide open the door and stood upon its threshold.

"You are wanted, you black-hearted negro-worshipper, and—Colonel M'Kandals—have come to fetch you! And there's the waggon!"

As the ruffian leader of the band shouted these words the pistol already in his hands was raised, leveled, fired, and the father, husband and Christian fell dead before his horror-stricken family.

"If then galla was a little older—but never mind, boys, this will be a lesson for the sneaks that come upon the border! Let's be off, for there's plenty more work to do before daylight!" continued the wretch, turning the head of his horse to ride away.

"Stop!"

It was but a single word—spoken, too, by a boy whose blue eyes shone wildly in a face as white as new-fallen snow and full as cold—spoken as he stood erect over the body of his dead father, weaponless and alone.

Yet that ruffian, aye, and all of his mad, reckless crew, stopped as if a mighty spell was laid upon them.

"You, Jake M'Kandals, have murdered my father! You base cowards, who saw him do this dark deed, spoke no word to restrain him. I am only Little Bill, his son. Let us God in Heaven hears me now. I will kill every father's son of you before the beard grows on my face!"

"Hear the little rooster crow. He'll fight when his spurs grow, if we don't cut his comb now," cried the leader, with a mocking laugh, and he raised his pistol once more.

"Monster, you have robbed me of a husband; you shall not kill my boy," shrieked the mother, as she sprang forward and drew her son up to her bosom.

"Colonel, there's a big gang of men coming over the prairie. We'd better git," cried a scout, riding in at this moment.

"Aye! For I don't want to kill a woman if I can help it. Column to the right, boys, and follow me."

In a minute at full speed, the party dashed away after their leader, and the wretched family were left alone with the dead.

Frozen with terror and awe, the beautiful twins, Lillie and Lottie, crept out to the doorway, where their mother and brother knelt over the stiffening form of him who had been so good and kind, their dear father.

"Oh, what a picture! Grief was still. Nor sob, nor tear, not even a mona arose. They were dumb with agony; paralyzed with a sense of utter bereavement.

It is now 1861. The old log house has disappeared, but in the same noble grove a pretty white cottage is seen. Barns and haystacks all tell a story of good farming and profitable results.

On the embowered porch of this cottage sits the widow still in her mourning garb, worn for whom death we have already pictured, and near her stand two lovely girls—the twin sisters, Lillie and Lottie, now in the early bloom of beautiful womanhood.

They look alike, are dressed alike, and are exceedingly beautiful.

Lillie held a letter in her hand, which the mounted mail carrier had left as he swept by.

"Oh, mamma, mamma! brother is coming home!" He says he will be here before the sun sets on the twenty-fifth! The letter is from Fort Kearney, and has been long in coming."

"Is not to-day the twenty-fifth?" asked Lillie.

"To be sure it is, and he will be here. Our William is wild, but he never tells a falsehood. He is too proud for that! Heaven bless him!" said the mother, in a low, earnest tone.

"He is not coming alone," said Lillie. "He brings two friends with him."

"It lacks scarce a half hour of sunset," said the mother.

At the same instant Lillie, who had been glancing through an avenue which led westward in the grove, cried out:

"They are coming! They are coming!"

And three minutes later, their horses trothy and hot, three riders at full speed dashed up to the gate fronting the estate.

"Oh brother! brother!" cried the two sisters joyously, and all heedless of the stranger eyes now looking on them, they rushed out to embrace and kiss him.

Buffalo Bill, for this was he, had learned to hide all his feelings, but with a gentle tenderness he shook himself out of their embracess, and presenting his two friends by name, hurried on to meet the dear mother, who, with glistening eyes, waited to greet her idol and her pride.

"My good mother!" was all he said, as he pressed his manly lips to her white forehead.

"My dear son!" was also she said, but paces would not describe the reverence in his tone, or the undying love in her look. Bill now presented his friends in more

This is the son of George C. Cody, the famous hunter, guide, and scout in the West, now employed in that capacity in General Grant's department, and a favorite with Generals Custis and Sheridan. A man who has killed and skinned in one day's hunt, has earned the name, I think.

form to his mother than he had deemed it necessary in the case of his sisters.

"This is her," said he, presenting a young man who, in form and appearance resembled himself very closely, though he was an inch taller and hardly so muscular. "This is my mate, this is Bill Hitchcock, the best friend I ever had, or ever will have outside of our own family. Three times has he saved me from being wiped out. Once by the Ogallalas, once when I was taken with the cramps in the ice-cold Plate, last winter—and once when old Jack M'Kandals and his gang had a sure set on me. He and I will sink or swim in the same river, and that's a safe bet. Bill, that's my mother, and a better never trod the footstool!"

Wild Bill, with a natural grace, bent his proud head and took the hand of the lady, saying, in a tremulous tone:

"I'm glad to see you, ma'ma, for I've got a good old mother that I haven't seen this many a day, and this rayther brings her up afore me."

"And this other," continued Bill, "is Dave Tutt. He is good on a hunt, death on the reds, and as smart as bordermen are made now-a-days. Now, boys, you're all acquainted, make yourselves at home. The darky out there has got the horses, and he'll see them all right."

Three more perfect men in point of personal beauty never trod the earth.

Wild Bill, six feet and one inch in height, straight as an ash, broad in shoulder, round and full in chest, slender in the waist, swelling out in muscular proportions at hips and thighs, with tapering limbs, small hands and feet, his form was "study." His face, open and clear, had regular features, the nose slightly aquiline. His large bright eyes, now soft and tender in expression, were a bluish gray in color, shaded by lashes which drooped over his bronzed cheek as he looked down, somewhat confused in female society, to which he was unused. His long brown hair fell in wavy masses over his shoulders, but was fine, soft and wavy, a matronly-looking mother.

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"What is wanted, and who are ye?" asked the good man, as he threw wide open the door and stood upon its threshold.

"All right, mother, but a scratch or two?" said the wretched Bill, as he stood erect over the body of his dead father, weaponless and alone.

After supper the reunited family and their guests were cosily seated in the sitting-room, when Mrs. Cody, whose face was toward the window, screamed out in sudden terror, and rose to her feet with a face so deathly pale that it seemed as if she was death-striken.

"What is it, mother?" cried Bill, springing to her side.

"The window—she was there!" she gasped, and then she swooned away.

"He? Girls look out for mother! I'll see what he was at the window!" cried Bill, and he sprang to the open casement.

As he did so, a bullet whistled past his ear and struck the opposite wall, while a hundred wild yells proclaimed that Indians had reached a thick cottonwood grove on the south bank of the Republican river.

Here, at the call of their chief, they dismounted and gathered around him. By his side, with a scowl of anger and some show of distrust, too, in his face, stood Jake M'Kandals, the white ruffian who had planned this foray.

Looking sternly at him, after counting the warriors left, the old chief said:

"There be a greater among the squaws than the women of Paris, which is more remarkable than the men. Concealed under walking on the sidewalk, crossing the street, getting into a carriage or out of one, descending a flight of stairs, or fleeing from some one, she is the equal of an omnibus, rarely exposes her face to the gaze of bystanders or way-passers. She is in fact so expert as to be unnoticed by the public."

Respecting the secret of this extraordinary accomplishment, very reluctantly, he confessed that it was the pre-eminence of grace and the skill with which she conceals herself, so that the public are not the least aware of her sex.

The Parisian woman is graceful in her movements, and her dress, at least in the present style, responds to her movements, producing grace as the visible effect; and grace is not confined with those strides and jerks and manipulations which indicate extreme extremites even amid the protecting folds of hoopless skirts. If this is not the secret, I have the discretion to give up the conundrum which I have had the honor to propose.

Respecting the concealment itself, it may be asked, "Can she do it?"

"Yes, she can," said Mrs. Cody, "but I do not know how she does it."

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"That which the Great Spirit wills to be will be," said McDaniel in reply. "If we had fought as white men fight and charged right in them, we would now have their scalps in our belts. Big Maple would not listen to my words. He fought his way and lost half his warriors. It is not my fault, I have spoken."

"The Hawk of the Hills has spoken with a single tongue. His words are true. But the faces of the Indians will be black when we go back without scalps. What has my brother to say to that?" asked the chief.

"A rapid firing had been going on from the moment Wild Bill got to the door, the Indians shooting at random, for all the time the house was dark except the flash of the guns, but every now and then a yell of agony told that the attacking party were not going unpunished.

They could only be seen as they sprang from tree to tree for cover, but their terrible yells ringing through the air told that in numbers they were at least ten to one of the defending party.

"There's too many reds out there, or I'd make a rash and settle his hash!" said his son.

"If he'll only stay till we're done with him, we'll all be right in a shake," said Buffalo Bill, referring to his favorite horse.

"And I will lose my hair afore I'll lose Black Nell, for she never deserted me. She'll kick the head off any red that tries to mount her. But can't we get to the south?"

"Wait till I give Dave and the boys a chance, and then you an' me will get to the horses and come in on 'em like as if we were fresh hands in the stable."

"They are not those we fought last night," said McDaniel in reply. "They have had a scratch or two?"

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# DAILY EXPRESS.

ADVERTISING RATES

## THE LOUISVILLE EXPRESS.

**e. first insertion** ..... \$1.00  
**Next five insertions, each** ..... 50  
**One month** ..... 10.00  
**Two months** ..... 17.50  
**Three months** ..... 25.00  
 These will agree, or their equivalent in space  
 to be considered a square.  
 Advertisements on first and third pages 35¢  
 Advertisements inserted every other day 5¢ per  
 cent additional.  
 Advertisements inserted at intervals 35¢ per cent  
 additional.  
 Advertisements to occupy fixed places, 50¢ per  
 double column; advertisements, 25¢ per cent ad-  
 ditional.  
 All transient advertisements must be paid for in  
 advance.  
 Special Announcements, \$1 per square for each inser-  
 tion.  
 Want Ads. for Letters, "For Sales," etc., 25 cents  
 each; for newspaper lists, 15 cents; for "Wanted," 30 cents per line; Locals, in  
 stock letter, 20 cents per line, and 4¢ per word.  
 Marriage and Death Notices, 50 cents each.  
 All bills due for first insertion of advertisements,  
 and all bills due for insertion of notices, must be paid  
 in advance, with whom we have running accounts  
 must be paid in advance.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1869.

## EVENING DISPATCHES.

### FOREIGN.

The Papal Bull Establishing  
Regulations for the Ecumenical Council.

A Majority of the Bishops  
Dissatisfied With Many  
of Its Provisions.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ROME.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—An important Papal bull has been issued, under the seal of the secret service, establishing regulations for the Ecumenical Council. In the exordium His Holiness exhorts bishops to bear in the practice of charity, humility, solidarity, and concordance during the session of the council. He declares that, although the right of making propositions for council belongs only to himself and the Court of Rome *ad nos et ad sanctum sedis*, he desires that his episcopacy may be thirdly in duty to make known these conditions. First, that a proposition be made in writing, and submitted privately to the council of bishops named by the Pope. Second, that a proposition lie for its object the general interests of the Church, and not of a particular diocese. Third, that it be accompanied by a series of twelve motives which led to its presentation. Fourth, that it be conformable to the Franking privilege.

Postmaster General Creswell has addressed the following letter to Hon. Alex. Ramsey and Hon. John Farnsworth, the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Post-offices and Post Roads:

*Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Sir:—I have the honor to report, so far as my annual report as relates to the question of abolishing the franking privilege, I have the honor to state, as a matter of information, that the Postmaster General has advised the Director General of Posts at Berlin that the entire system of franking for the North German post offices has been regulated by law since 1850, and that, effective on the 1st of January next, by the provisions of which official correspondence in matters of finance and proceeding from the State authorities is made subject to postage; and to enable the officers of the government to prepay official letters, a new kind of stamp for their use, specimens of which have been forwarded to this department. The fact that the North German Confederation, which includes Prussia, has granted this franchise, has found it necessary to abolish official franks, furnishes additional argument, if any such were needed, to sustain the proposal. A similar law removing from our postal system the incongruous and anomalous feature which has grown into an evil of greater magnitude in this country than in any other.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,  
Postmaster General.

### LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The secretary of the New York State Liquor Dealers' Association was at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day for the purpose of arguing the claims of the association to obtain a change in the decision of Commissioner Delano in regard to the use of stand-casks and the regulations governing rectifiers and compounders of spirits. The argument was heard by First Deputy Commissioner Douglass and the Third Deputy Commissioner. It is probable the decision of the Commissioner will be adhered to.

### DETAILED.

Col. Henry Barrington, U. S. A., has been detailed for duty as professor of military science at Wabash College, Indiana.

### \$1,000 REWARD.

Commissioner Delano has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin of Deputy Marshal Moss, in Camden county, Mo. Instructions were also issued to the U. S. Marshal of Missouri to use every effort to ferret out the guilty party.

### THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

It is stated that the position of Third Auditor of the Treasury will be tendered to W. P. Sherman, who is at present Supervisor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

### TREATY WITH DENMARK.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day had up the question of extending the time for the ratification of the treaty with Denmark for the purchase of St. Thomas, but decided on nothing.

### FINANCE.

The Senate Finance Committee held their first meeting to-day, but came to no result in financial matters. The whole question will go over till after the holidays, when it is their intention to frame a funding bill. There are but two financial measures pending before the committee—Sumner's free banking bill and Corbett's self-funding propositions.

### A KENTUCKY ASSESSORSHIP.

Senator Morton intends to move to amend the Georgia bill so as to make the ratification of the fifteenth amendment a condition precedent to the readmission of the State, thus applying the same rule as existed of Virginia and Mississippi.

### THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

In the Supreme Court to-day the case of the Goodyear Company against the Providence Rubber Company against Chas. Goodyear, executor of Chas. Goodyear, defendant, and the Rhode Island Rubber Company, was taken up, and it was agreed that the Circuit Court for the district of Rhode Island, was taken up, and will occupy two or three days in argument. The case involves the validity of the extension of the Goodyear patent.

### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Senate Committee to the District of Columbia reported to-day to propose a bill to encourage and promote the International Exhibition in Washington in 1871.

Instructions have been issued to district land officers at Kenosha, Lacrosse, Madison, Stevens' Point and Eau Claire, Wisconsin, for the withdrawal of lands in account of grants for roads from the Portage, Winnebago and

the Case of Dr. Schoppe.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 14.—Gov. Geary has withdrawn his official order for the execution of Dr. Schoppe pending the action of the Supreme Court.

**Arrest of Two Erie Fire-bugs.**

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 14.—Two firemen, Edw' French and Augustus French, were arrested to-night on suspicion of being the Erie fire-bugs. Great excitement in consequence.

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

### WASHINGTON.

Memorials to Congress on the Tariff.

Virginia Matters Postponed Till Saturday.

Postmaster General Creswell and the Franking Privilege.

Treaty with Denmark for the Purchase of St. Thomas.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

### THE TARIFF QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The movement on the tariff question is taking singular shapes in the way of memorials to Congress. There was presented to the Ways and Means Committee to-day a memorial of several thousand of the mechanics and laborers of Schenckville county, Pennsylvania, remonstrating Congress that labor is paid six cents a day in England, forty cents a day in France, and thirty cents a day in Germany, while it is paid in free America from \$1.75 to \$2 per day per man; that any reduction of the duty on iron or any other production of the United States tends to reduce the wages of our laborers to the same state of abject poverty that prevails in Europe; that Congress has established the eight-hour law in the Government work-shops, which they are thankful for, but that the system cannot be carried out in other branches of business without protection to American industry.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Committee met this morning and found a full delegation of Virginians awaiting their action, but the committee postponed all the measures before them till Saturday next, owing to the necessary documents not being printed. There are three bills before them providing for admission, and one likely to be adopted is a joint resolution declaring that Virginia has performed the required acts entitling her to representation in the Congress of the United States, and that she is entitled to such representation.

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## NEW YORK.

### The Operations in Money, Stocks and Bonds.

### Seizure of a Large Amount of Sugar for Undervaluation.

### Want of Confidence Among Brokers and Money Lenders.

### Excited Cubans Anxious to Provoke Trouble.

### Inside View of Radical Legislative Corruption.

### Etc., Etc., Etc.

### MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The money market was stringent, and call loans ranged from 7 per cent, gold to 1 to 16 and ½ per cent, currency to 10 to 12 per cent.

### THE BOUNTY LOAN FRAUDS.

The detective has not yet discovered the whereabouts of either Gray or Pratt, the alleged State bounty bond swindlers. Eugene Fink, who negotiated some of the loans made by Gray & Co. on altered bills is undergoing examination by the U. S. Marshals' office.

Mr. COX denied that they purchased some of the altered bonds from Gray. The rumor on the street this afternoon that Gray was arrested in Philadelphia is probably unfounded.

### THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

has appointed a committee to select a new building for the Stock Exchange. Stewart's marble store in Chamber street and Broadway is in the greatest favor with the members and negotiators are likely to be opened for the purchase of Mr. Stewart's building. It seems tolerably certain that a general movement of bankers, brokers, and the Stock Exchange will take place at an early date, which will depopulate Broad street, Wall street and their vicinity.

### UNDERVALUATION OF SUGAR.

London, Dec. 14.—The money market was stringent, and call loans ranged from 7 per cent, gold to 1 to 16 and ½ per cent, currency to 10 to 12 per cent.

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### THE GOLD MARKET.

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### STOCKS.

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### STOCKS.

The stock market was heavy and declined under a steady pressure of sales to realize. There is a very uneasy feeling among the brokers and money lenders, and a general want of confidence approaching to a feeling of panic.

### EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The last will and testament of the late Mr. George Peabody is set out under date of December 25, 1860, to-wit: I give and bequeath unto my executors and trustees, after the payment of my debts, the sum of £5,000 to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Chatham, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Plymouth, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Liverpool, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Chelmsford, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Exeter, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Bristol, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Cardiff, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Liverpool, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Chelmsford, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Exeter, for the maintenance of the said Hospital, and the sum of £1,000 to the Royal Hospital, Bristol, for